```
> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:47:41 ON 06 JAN 2006)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:48:07 ON 06 JAN 2006
L1             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGEN PEROXIDE/CN
                 SEL RN
L2           831 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7722-84-1/CRN OR L1
L3             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM THIOGLYCOLATE/CN
                 SEL RN
L4             6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR 367-51-1/CRN
L5             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM THIOSULFATE/CN
                 SEL RN
L6            36 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 OR 7772-98-7/CRN
L*** DEL       0 S SODIUM DISULFITE/CN
                 E SODIUM DISULFITE/CN
L7             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "SODIUM DISULFITE (NA2S2O5)"/CN
                 SEL RN
L8            40 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR 7681-57-4/CRN
                 E POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE/CN
L9             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE/CN
                 SEL RN
L10          298 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/CRN OR L9
L11            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROMOCRESOL PURPLE/CN
L12            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROMOTHYMOL BLUE/CN
                 E MORPHOLINOPROPANE SULFONIC ACID/CN
L13            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MORPHOLINOPROPANESULFONIC ACID"/CN
                 SEL RN
L14           10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  1132-61-2/CRN OR L13

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIX' ENTERED AT
     11:54:49 ON 06 JAN 2006
L15       295852 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 OR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
L16       636950 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  STERIL? OR DISINFEC?
L17       169003 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CASEIN?
L18         1976 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16 AND L17
L19       364959 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SOY?
L20          968 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L19
                 D KWIC
L21          545 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND GAMMA?
                 D KWIC
                 D KWIC 20
L22       160265 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GAMMA?(5A)(STERIL? OR DISINFEC? OR RADIAT?
                 OR IRRADI?)
L23          127 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND L22
                 D KWIC 10
L24        40761 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CASEIN? OR TRYP?)(10A) SOY?
L25         2202 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L24
L26          142 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND L25
                 D KWIC
                 D KWIC 10
                 D KWIC 32
L27         1189 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR SODIUM THIOGLYCOLATE
L28        30691 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 OR SODIUM THIOSULFATE
L29         5008 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR SODIUM DISULFITE
L30       112344 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE
L31         2940 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR BROMOCRESOL PURPLE OR BROMOCRESOL
                 VIOLET
L32         4451 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 OR BROMOTHYMOL BLUE
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L33       11461 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 OR MORPHOLINO SULFONIC ACID OR
                MORPHOLINOSULFONIC ACID OR MOPS
L34      229604 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AGAR
L35          20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 AND (L27 OR L28 OR L29)
                D KWIC 20
                D KWIC 15
                D KWIC 5
L36           4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND (L27 OR L28 OR L29) AND L30 AND
                (L31 OR L32)
                D KWIC
                D KWIC 3
L37           4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND (L11 OR L12) AND L10
L38          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND (L31 OR L32) AND L10
                D KWIC 5
L39           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L38 AND L33
                D KWIC 2
L40       12152 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND L34
L41        1180 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L40 AND L15
L42         160 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND ((L27 OR L28 OR L29) OR (L31 OR
                L32))
                D KWIC 10
L43         366 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L40 AND L22
                D KWIC 100
L44          97 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L15
                D KWIC 50
                D KWIC 20
L45          18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44 AND ((L27 OR L28 OR L29) OR (L31 OR
                L32))
                D KWIC 9

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:13:53 ON 06 JAN 2006
                D QUE STAT L35
                D QUE STAT L36
                D QUE STAT L39
                D QUE STAT L45
L46           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 OR L36 OR L39 OR L45

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:14:50 ON 06 JAN 2006
                D QUE STAT L35
                D QUE STAT L36
                D QUE STAT L39
                D QUE STAT L45

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:15:14 ON 06 JAN 2006
L47          20 DUP REM L35 L36 L39 L45 (24 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                     ANSWER '1' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                     ANSWERS '2-20' FROM FILE USPATFULL
                D L47 IBIB ABS HITIND 1-20
                D KWIC 7
                D IBIB KWIC 7


     FILE HOME

     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
     provided by InfoChem.

     STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    4 JAN 2006  HIGHEST RN 871209-00-6
```

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 4 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 871209-00-6

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

```
**************************************************************
*                                                            *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now     *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*                                                            *
**************************************************************
```

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

FILE HCAPLUS

FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Jan 2006 VOL 144 ISS 2
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Jan 2006 (20060104/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 JAN 2006 (20060105/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 4 January 2006 (20060104/ED)

FILE USPATFULL
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 5 Jan 2006 (20060105/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Jan 2006 (20060105/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6983486
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006005290
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 3 Jan 2006 (20060103/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 5 Jan 2006 (20060105/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2005

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

FILE USPAT2

FILE COVERS 2001 TO PUBLICATION DATE: 5 Jan 2006 (20060105/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Jan 2006 (20060105/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US2004192897
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006004269
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 5 Jan 2006 (20060105/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 5 Jan 2006 (20060105/PD)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2005

USPAT2 is a companion file to USPATFULL. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in USPATFULL. USPATFULL contains full text of the original published US patents from 1971 to date and the original applications from 2001. In addition, a USPATFULL record for an invention contains a complete list of publications that may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, /PK, etc.

USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to enter this cluster.

Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from the earliest to the latest publication.

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 DEC 2005 <20051230/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200601 <200601/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/products/dwpi/

>>> FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/products/dwpifv/

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES WILL BE REVISED FROM UPDATE 200601.
PLEASE CHECK:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/dwpiref/reftools/classificat

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html <

FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Dec 30, 2005 (20051230/UP).

=> fil stng
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:18:08 ON 06 JAN 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Dec 30, 2005 (20051230/UP).

```
=> d que stat l35
L1             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGEN PEROXIDE/CN
L2           831 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7722-84-1/CRN OR L1
L3             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM THIOGLYCOLATE/CN
L4             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR 367-51-1/CRN
L5             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM THIOSULFATE/CN
L6            36 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 OR 7772-98-7/CRN
L7             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "SODIUM DISULFITE (NA2S2O5)"/
                  CN
L8            40 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR 7681-57-4/CRN
L15       295852 SEA L2 OR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
L22       160265 SEA GAMMA?(5A)(STERIL? OR DISINFEC? OR RADIAT? OR IRRADI?)
L24        40761 SEA (CASEIN? OR TRYP?)(10A) SOY?
L25         2202 SEA L15 AND L24
L26          142 SEA L22 AND L25
L27         1189 SEA L4 OR SODIUM THIOGLYCOLATE
L28        30691 SEA L6 OR SODIUM THIOSULFATE
L29         5008 SEA L8 OR SODIUM DISULFITE
L35           20 SEA L26 AND (L27 OR L28 OR L29)


=> d que stat l36
L1             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGEN PEROXIDE/CN
L2           831 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7722-84-1/CRN OR L1
L3             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM THIOGLYCOLATE/CN
L4             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR 367-51-1/CRN
L5             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM THIOSULFATE/CN
L6            36 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 OR 7772-98-7/CRN
L7             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "SODIUM DISULFITE (NA2S2O5)"/
                  CN
L8            40 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR 7681-57-4/CRN
L9             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE/CN
L10          298 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/CRN OR L9
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROMOCRESOL PURPLE/CN
L12            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROMOTHYMOL BLUE/CN
L15       295852 SEA L2 OR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
L27         1189 SEA L4 OR SODIUM THIOGLYCOLATE
L28        30691 SEA L6 OR SODIUM THIOSULFATE
L29         5008 SEA L8 OR SODIUM DISULFITE
L30       112344 SEA L10 OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE
L31         2940 SEA L11 OR BROMOCRESOL PURPLE OR BROMOCRESOL VIOLET
L32         4451 SEA L12 OR BROMOTHYMOL BLUE
L36            4 SEA L15 AND (L27 OR L28 OR L29) AND L30 AND (L31 OR L32)


=> d que stat l39
L1             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGEN PEROXIDE/CN
L2           831 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7722-84-1/CRN OR L1
L9             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE/CN
L10          298 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  9003-39-8/CRN OR L9
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROMOCRESOL PURPLE/CN
L12            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROMOTHYMOL BLUE/CN
L13            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MORPHOLINOPROPANESULFONIC
                  ACID"/CN
L14           10 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  1132-61-2/CRN OR L13
L15       295852 SEA L2 OR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
L31         2940 SEA L11 OR BROMOCRESOL PURPLE OR BROMOCRESOL VIOLET
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L32         4451 SEA L12 OR BROMOTHYMOL BLUE
L33        11461 SEA L14 OR MORPHOLINO SULFONIC ACID OR MORPHOLINOSULFONIC ACID
                 OR MOPS
L38           10 SEA L15 AND (L31 OR L32) AND L10
L39            2 SEA L38 AND L33


=> d que stat l45
L1             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HYDROGEN PEROXIDE/CN
L2           831 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7722-84-1/CRN OR L1
L3             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM THIOGLYCOLATE/CN
L4             6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR 367-51-1/CRN
L5             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SODIUM THIOSULFATE/CN
L6            36 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 OR 7772-98-7/CRN
L7             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "SODIUM DISULFITE (NA2S2O5)"/
                 CN
L8            40 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 OR 7681-57-4/CRN
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROMOCRESOL PURPLE/CN
L12            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROMOTHYMOL BLUE/CN
L15       295852 SEA L2 OR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
L22       160265 SEA GAMMA?(5A)(STERIL? OR DISINFEC? OR RADIAT? OR IRRADI?)
L24        40761 SEA (CASEIN? OR TRYP?)(10A) SOY?
L27         1189 SEA L4 OR SODIUM THIOGLYCOLATE
L28        30691 SEA L6 OR SODIUM THIOSULFATE
L29         5008 SEA L8 OR SODIUM DISULFITE
L31         2940 SEA L11 OR BROMOCRESOL PURPLE OR BROMOCRESOL VIOLET
L32         4451 SEA L12 OR BROMOTHYMOL BLUE
L34       229604 SEA AGAR
L40        12152 SEA L24 AND L34
L43          366 SEA L40 AND L22
L44           97 SEA L43 AND L15
L45           18 SEA L44 AND ((L27 OR L28 OR L29) OR (L31 OR L32))


=> dup rem l35 l36 l39 l45
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:18:36 ON 06 JAN 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:18:36 ON 06 JAN 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 12:18:36 ON 06 JAN 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:18:36 ON 06 JAN 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 THE THOMSON CORPORATION
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L35
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L36
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L39
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L45
L48           20 DUP REM L35 L36 L39 L45 (24 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWER '1' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                 ANSWERS '2-20' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d l48 ibib abs kwic 1-20

L48  ANSWER 1 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
```

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:138606 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:160137
TITLE: Gamma-sterilizable casein -soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide
INVENTOR(S): Horn, Juergen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biotest AG, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10233346	A1	20040219	DE 2002-10233346	20020723
US 2004106186	A1	20040603	US 2003-623241	20030718
EP 1394264	A1	20040303	EP 2003-16728	20030722
EP 1394264	B1	20041103		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
AT 281531	E	20041115	AT 2003-16728	20030722
ES 2230526	T3	20050501	ES 2003-3016728	20030722
HK 1065568	A1	20050715	HK 2004-106678	20040903
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10233346 A	20020723

AB The invention concerns a culture medium that is gamma-sterilizable and also resists the inhibiting effect of hydrogen peroxide during culturing of microorganisms; the culture medium includes 2-10% sodium thioglycolate, 5-20% sodium thiosulfate and 10-30% sodium disulfite for neutralizing hydrogen peroxide; the effect is increased in the presence of sodium pyruvate. To protect the color indicators during gamma radiation, polyvinylpyrrolidone and MOPS are added. Thus a medium contained in a 1 L volume with water (g): Microbial Content Test Agar 23; agar containing casein, soy peptone, sodium chloride, lecithin and sorbitan monooleate 12; polyvinylpyrrolidone 10; betaine 0.03; glycine 0.05; L-cystine 0.025; L-proline 0.025; sodium pyruvate 0.25; L-asparagine 0.025; D-glucose 2.5; sodium thioglycolate 1.0; sodium disulfite 2.5; sodium thiosulfate 6.0; bromcresol purple 0.025; bromthymol blue 0.025. The mixture was autoclaved; after cooling the following sterile filtrated ingredients were added (mL): yeast extract (from a mixture of 10 g yeast in 100 mL water) 2.5; 1M phosphate buffer pH 7.3 20; 4M MOPS buffer pH 7.4 6; L-ascorbic acid (from a solution of 1 g sodium ascorbate in 2 mL water) 0.5.

TI Gamma-sterilizable casein-soy -peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide

AB The invention concerns a culture medium that is gamma-sterilizable and also resists the inhibiting effect of hydrogen peroxide during culturing of microorganisms; the culture medium includes 2-10% sodium thioglycolate, 5-20% sodium thiosulfate and 10-30% sodium disulfite for neutralizing hydrogen peroxide; the effect is increased in the presence of sodium pyruvate. To protect

the color indicators during gamma radiation, polyvinylpyrrolidone and MOPS are added. Thus a medium contained in a 1 L volume with water (g): Microbial Content Test Agar 23; agar containing casein, soy peptone, sodium chloride, lecithin and sorbitan monooleate 12; polyvinylpyrrolidone 10; betaine 0.03; glycine 0.05; L-cystine 0.025; L-proline 0.025; sodium pyruvate 0.25; L-asparagine 0.025; D-glucose 2.5; sodium thioglycolate 1.0; sodium disulfite 2.5; sodium thiosulfate 6.0; bromcresol purple 0.025; bromthymol blue 0.025. The mixture was autoclaved; after cooling the following sterile filtrated ingredients were added (mL): yeast extract (from a mixture of 10 g yeast in 100 mL water) 2.5; 1M phosphate buffer pH 7.3 20; 4M MOPS buffer pH 7.4 6; L-ascorbic acid (from a solution of 1 g sodium ascorbate in 2 mL water) 0.5.

ST culture medium gamma sterilization quality control antimicrobial hydrogen peroxide

IT Acid-base indicators
Antimicrobial agents
Culture media
Microorganism
Quality control
Sterilization and Disinfection
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy -peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Betaines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy -peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Gamma ray
(irradn.; gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide -containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Air analysis
(microorganisms; gamma-sterilizable casein -soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT Sterilization and Disinfection
(radiation-induced, γ -irradn.; gamma-sterilizable casein-soy -peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(buffer; gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

IT 76-59-5, Bromthymol blue 115-40-2, Bromcresol purple
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy -peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with

hydrogen peroxide)
IT 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-89-3, L-Cystine, biological studies 70-47-3, L-Asparagine, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 147-85-3, L-Proline, biological studies 367-51-1, Sodium thioglycolate 1132-61-2, MOPS 7681-57-4 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy
-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)
IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy
-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

L48 ANSWER 2 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:157920 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dry powders of metal-containing compounds
INVENTOR(S): Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nucryst Pharmaceuticals Corp. a Canada corporation (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005136128	A1	20050623
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-998499	A1	20041129 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-277298, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6692773 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)
	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)
	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)

US 2001-285884P 20010423 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 72
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3310
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Dry powders of metal-containing compounds are disclosed. Methods of preparing and using the dry powders, particularly in the treatment of a subject having a condition, are also disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic

soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 3 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:150713 USPATFULL

TITLE: Methods of treating conditions with a metal-containing material

INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Sherwood Park, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Naylor, Antony G., Cambridge, CANADA
Moxham, Peter H., Sherwood Park, CANADA
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nucryst Pharmaceuticals Corp., Alberta, CANADA (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005129624	A1	20050616
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-985204	A1	20041110 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-277358, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6692773 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 71

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3325

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating conditions with a metal-containing material are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an

antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a 1/10 volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the

medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 4 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:261994 USPATFULL
TITLE: Disinfecting solutions effective against bacterial endospores
INVENTOR(S): Ammon, Daniel M., JR., Rochester, NY, UNITED STATES
Borazjani, Roya Nicole, Rochester, NY, UNITED STATES
Salamone, Joseph C., Fairport, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004204496	A1	20041014	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-412795	A1	20030411	(10)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: RITA D. VACCA, BAUSCH & LOMB INCORPORATED, ONE BAUSCH & LOMB PLACE, ROCHESTER, NY, 14604-2701
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1087
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to a biguanide-containing disinfecting solutions effective in inactivating bacteria endospores on surfaces, air-borne or in water. The methods of using the present invention are directed to disinfecting endospore laden surfaces, air and water with the subject biguanide-containing solutions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . is a dormant form and does not reproduce. Endospores are difficult to kill except by strong chemicals, high heat, or gamma irradiation. When conditions signal a favorable environment, the endospores will germinate and the emergent vegetative cell can resume to replicate.
SUMM . . . of bacteria endospores. The principal disinfecting agents for destruction or inactivation of bacteria endospores are formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde (at pH 8.0-8.5), hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid (Dietz and Bohm, 1980; Bohm, 1990). Hypochlorites are sporicidal but are rapidly neutralized by organic matter and, therefore, while good for disinfecting non-wooden surfaces, are unsuitable for disinfecting most environmental sites or materials. Hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid are not appropriate disinfecting agents if blood is present.
SUMM [0006] Although effective endospore disinfecting agents, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, hydrogen peroxide, peracetic acid and chlorine compounds are toxic to humans and largely dangerous to handle. Formaldehyde (formalin) is poisonous and a. . . vapor. The endospore disinfecting agent glutaraldehyde is likewise very corrosive and harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Hydrogen peroxide, while less dangerous to handle than formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde, may be harmful if swallowed and is known to cause eye. . .
DETD Determination of Minimal Inhibitory Concentration of Selected Test Solutions Against 10.sup.3 Endospores in Modified Trypticase Soy Broth on Cellulose Membrane
DETD . . . of the present study was to determine the minimal inhibitory concentration of selected test solutions against 10.sup.3 endospores in Modified Trypticase Soy Broth (MTSB) on cellulose membrane. To do this, 0.1 ml of a 10.sup.4 suspension of Bacillus

stearothermophilus endospores in 50. . .
DETD [0038] Bacto.TM. Tryptic Soy Broth (TSB), (DIFCO #211825, Lot #0341002, Becton, Dickinson, & Co., Sparks, Md.)
DETD [0039] Sodium thiosulfate -- Na.sub.2S.sub.2O.sub.3.5H.sub.2O (Fisher #S-445)
DETD [0052] Solutions to be evaluated were diluted with Modified Trypticase Soy Broth (MTSB) and then 10.sup.4 B. globigii spores were added to the diluted test solutions. Recovery of spores (as measured. . .
DETD [0061] 3. Difco.TM. Tryptic Soy Agar (TSA), (DIFCO #236950, Lot #2190630, Becton, Dickinson, & Co., Sparks, Md.)

L48 ANSWER 5 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:246735 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods of metal-containing materials
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Yin, Hua Qing, Alberta, CANADA
Naylor, Antony G., Ontario, CANADA
Moxham, Peter H., Alberta, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Robert Stiles, James Alexander, Toronto, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004191329	A1	20040930
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-690715	A1	20031022 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6692773 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277673, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277356, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277298, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277362, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277358, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277320, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 33
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3855
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions and methods of metal-containing materials of metal-containing materials are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an anti-biofilm material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, anti-proliferative, MMP modulating material, an atomically disordered, crystalline material, and/or a nanocrystalline material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, nanocrystalline silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0124] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0159] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0296] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior

to application to the incision. In some. . .
DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .
DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 6 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:227926 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treatment of ungual and subungual diseases
INVENTOR(S): Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004176312	A1	20040909
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-770132	A1	20040202 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277673, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277356, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277298, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277362, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277358, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277320, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-690774, filed on 22 Oct 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-690724, filed on 22 Oct 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-690715, filed on 22 Oct 2003, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 52
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3771
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The treatment of ungual and subungual diseases is disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0123] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0158] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0296] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 7 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:171537 USPATFULL

TITLE: Methods of treating conditions using metal-containing materials

INVENTOR(S): Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Stiles, James Alexander Robert, Toronto, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004131698	A1	20040708

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-690724 A1 20031022 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6692773 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277673, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277356, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277298, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277362, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277358, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277320, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3866
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating conditions using metal-containing materials are disclosed. Exemplary conditions include bacterial conditions, biofilm conditions, microbial conditions, inflammatory conditions, fungal conditions, viral conditions, autoimmune conditions, idiopathic conditions, hyperproliferative conditions, noncancerous growths, cancerous conditions and combinations of such conditions. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, nanocrystalline silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0110] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0145] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially

10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0267] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 8 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 8

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:168962 USPATFULL
TITLE: Metal-containing materials
INVENTOR(S): Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Robert Stiles, James Alexander, Toronto, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004129112	A1	20040708
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-690774	A1	20031022 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6692773 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING

Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277673, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277356, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277298, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277362, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277358, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-277320, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3727
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Metal-containing materials, as well as their preparation and use are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an anti-biofilm material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, anti-proliferative, MMP modulating material, an atomically disordered, crystalline material, and/or a nanocrystalline material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, nanocrystalline silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0120] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0155] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the

animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a 1/10 volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0275] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 9 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 9

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:139013 USPATFULL
TITLE: Gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium based on casein soya peptone agar
INVENTOR(S): Horn, Jurgen, Egelsbach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biotest AG, Dreieich, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004106186	A1	20040603	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-623241	A1	20030718	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2002-10233346	20020723

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Norris, McLaughlin & Marcus P.A., 30th Floor, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 436
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium based on casein soya peptone agar for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-bearing air or on hydrogen peroxide-bearing surfaces, with a content of between 2 and 10% by weight of sodium thioglycolate, between 5 and 20% by weight of sodium thiosulfate and between 10 and 30% by weight of sodium disulfite in each case with respect to the agar. Preferably the agar used is microbial content test agar and the nutrient medium may

contain between 0.1 and 0.25% by weight of sodium pyruvate with respect to the agar. If bromocresol purple and bromocresol violet are used as pH-indicators the nutrient medium may also contain polyvinylpyrrolidone.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium based on casein soya peptone agar

AB A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium based on casein soya peptone agar for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-bearing air or on hydrogen peroxide-bearing surfaces, with a content of between 2 and 10% by weight of sodium thioglycolate, between 5 and 20% by weight of sodium thiosulfate and between 10 and 30% by weight of sodium disulfite in each case with respect to the agar. Preferably the agar used is microbial content test agar and the nutrient. . .

SUMM [0001] The invention relates to a gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium based on casein soya peptone agar for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-bearing air or on a hydrogen peroxide -bearing surface.

SUMM [0003] Hydrogen peroxide can be used for fumigating isolators or entire rooms in order to destroy microorganisms which are possibly to be found therein. The hydrogen peroxide in gas form condenses on the fumigated surfaces, as a between 30% and 35% saturated solution. Prior to the start. . .

SUMM [0004] Surprisingly the small amounts of hydrogen peroxide vapors are concentrated in the course of collecting 1000 liters of air in casein soya peptone agar, in accordance with United States Pharmakopoeae, 8th Supplement, USP-NF, <1116>, 4426-4431, on concentrations of over 100 ppm in agar. Spores are already restrained by levels of hydrogen peroxide concentration of 10 ppm and vegetative cells and microorganisms are already restrained by an even more markedly lower concentration of hydrogen peroxide. That adversely affects to a considerable degree the detectability of microorganisms which are still present.

SUMM . . . which respect reference may be made to Journ. Applied and Environmental Microbiology 57: 2775-2776, 1991, Balkumar Marthi. Catalase breaks down hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen. Catalase however is inactivated at 55° C., which presupposes drawing off agar at markedly below 55°. . . viable option because of gelling of the agar at temperatures around 50° C. In addition the oxygen resulting from the hydrogen peroxide causes bubbles and cracks in the agar, which causes extreme difficulty in detecting colonies which grow on the agar.

SUMM . . . iodine and chlorine compounds, mercury (Merthiolate), formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde (Difco Handbook, D/E-Agar). That Difco Handbook does not describe neutralisation of hydrogen peroxide. The disadvantage of D/E-agar is the short durability life of the ready agar medium of only about two and a. . . and the changes in the medium in the event of radiation doses of 16-25 kgray, which are necessary for reliable gamma-sterilisation .

SUMM [0010] An object of the present invention is to afford a gamma -sterilisable nutrient medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-bearing air or on hydrogen peroxide-bearing surfaces, which does not suffer from the above-indicated disadvantages and which affords

enhanced operating results.

SUMM [0011] Another object of the present invention is to provide a gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium for the detection of microorganisms, which affords enhanced stability thereby facilitating storage and despatch and also providing a. . .

SUMM [0012] In accordance with the principles of the present invention the foregoing and other objects are now attained by a gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium based on casein soya peptone agar for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-bearing air or on a hydrogen peroxide-bearing surface, with the addition of between 2 and 10% by weight of sodium thioglycolate, between 5 and 20% by weight of sodium bisulfite and between 10 and 30% of sodium thiosulfate, in each case with respect to the agar. It was surprisingly found that agar medium based on casesin soya peptone agar neutralises hydrogen peroxide in levels of concentration as occur when collecting air-borne germs in isolators with hydrogen peroxide residual content, when the above-outlined additions are implemented.

SUMM [0013] Preferably the casein soya peptone agar employed is the Microbial Content Test Agar (MCT Agar; Difco 0553-07-4) which comprises casein soya peptone with the addition of sorbitan monooleate=Tween 80® and lethicin. Those media are also pH-stable by buffering in the pH-range. . .

SUMM [0015] The pH-indicators which are usually added, bromocresol purple and bromothymol blue, are destroyed by gamma irradiation at between 16 and 25 kgray, with the consequence of the agar being of a gray appearance, which causes substantial. . .

SUMM [0016] Surprisingly, the hydrogen peroxide -neutralising action of the nutrient media according to the invention can be boosted by the addition of between 0.05 and 0.25%. . .

SUMM . . . capable of neutralising 2% H.sub.2O.sub.2-solutions which are applied directly and permitting subsequent growth of microorganisms. In comparison for example normal soya casein peptone agar no longer permits germ growth after exposure with only 0.02% hydrogen peroxide.

DETD . . . Color Indicator for Applying to H.sub.2O.sub.2-Bearing Surfaces

Basic medium Microbial Content Test Agar (Difco 0553-07-4 = MCT Agar)	23	g
Agar-agar (comprising casein soya peptone, common salt, lecithin, sorbitan-monooleate and agar)	12	g
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP 360) betaine (Sigma B3501)0.03	10	g
Betaine (Sigma B3501)	0.03	g
L-glycine (Merck 104201)	0.05. . .	g
L-proline (Merck 107434)	0.025	g
Pyruvic acid, Na-salt (Merck 106619) = sodium pyruvate	0.25	g
L-asparagine (Merck 101565)	0.025	g
Glucose (Merck 107074)	2.5	g
Sodium thioglycolate (Sigma T0632)	1.0	g
Sodium disulfite (Merck 106528)	2.5	g
Sodium thiosulfate (Merck 106516)	6.0	

g
Bromocresol purple (Merck 103025) 0.025 g
Bromothymol blue (Merck 103026) 0.025 g
Aqua dest ad 1 liter
Adjust pH to. . .
DETD . . . g
L-proline (Merck 107434) 0.025 g
Pyruvic acid, Na-salt (Merck 106619) = sodium pyruvate 0.25 g
L-asparagine (Merck 101565) 0.025 g
Glucose (Merck 107074) 2.5 g
Sodium thioglycolate (Sigma T0632) 1.0 g
Sodium disulfite (Merck 106528) 2.5 g
Sodium thiosulfate (Merck 106516) 6.0 g
Aqua dest ad 1 liter
Adjust pH to 7.3 ± 0.2, autoclave for 15 min at 121° C. and. . . (Na-salt Sigma A7631, 1 g in 2 ml VE-water 0.5 ml
Cast in agar strips for air-borne germ collecting apparatus and subject to .gamma.-sterilisation (dose 16 - 25 kgray).
DETD [0024] Soy Bean Casein Digest Agar
DETD . . . very marked growth restraints from 0.5% H.sub.2O.sub.2.
TABLE 1

H.sub.2O.sub.2 concentration in the agar after application of 100 microliters of H.sub.2O.sub.2 solutions

Concentration of the agar applied	Agar Example 1	Agar Example 2	MCT agar Example 3 (standard	Soybean casein digest with 1% pyruvate Example. . .	D/E

DETD . . . aureus 6538 after H.sub.2O.sub.2 exposure - inoculum of 10-100 colony-forming units (CFU) per agar surface (Petri dish agar strip contact slide)

Concentration of the agar applied DETD . . . Agar type	Agar Example 1 residual concentration	Agar Example 2 residual concentration	MCT agar Example 3 (standard concentration	Soybean casein digest with 1% pyruvate Example. . . concentration	D/E
Agar Example 1 (invention)	86	92	83		
Agar Example 2 (invention)	81	79	88		
MCT agar Example 3 (standard comparison)	0	0	91		

Soybean casein digest with 1% pyruvate	11	74	83
Example 4 (literature)			
D/E-agar	7	92	94
Example 5 (comparison)			

DETD [0037] The culture media according to the invention can be gamma -sterilised without problems.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium- based on casein soya peptone agar for the detection of microorganisms in a hydrogen peroxide-bearing situation including the addition of between 2 and 10% by weight of sodium thioglycolate, between 5 and 20% by weight of sodium thiosulfate and between 10 and 30% by weight of sodium disulfite in each case with respect to the agar.

2. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 1 containing between 0.1 and 0.25% of sodium pyruvate with respect to the. . .

3. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 1 including at least one of bromocresol purple and bromocresol violet as a. . .

4. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 3 wherein the content of polyvinylpyrrolidone with respect to the agar is between. . .

5. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 1 including bromothymol blue as a pH-indicator and between 10 and 50% by. . .

6. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 5 wherein the content of polyvinylpyrrolidone with respect to the agar is between. . .

7. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 1 containing between 20 and 50% of morpholinopropane sulfonic acid and between 50. . .

8. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 1 wherein microbial content test agar is used as the agar.

9. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 1 including at least one selected from the group consisting of betaine, glycine,. . .

10. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 1 wherein the hydrogen peroxide -bearing situation is hydrogen-peroxide bearing air.

11. A gamma-sterilisable nutrient medium as set forth in claim 1 wherein the hydrogen peroxide -bearing situation is a hydrogen peroxide-bearing surface.

IT 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-89-3, L-Cystine, biological studies 70-47-3, L-Asparagine, biological studies 113-24-6, Sodium pyruvate 147-85-3, L-Proline, biological studies 367-51-1, Sodium thioglycolate 1132-61-2, MOPS 7681-57-4 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone (gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the

detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)
IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies
(gamma-sterilizable casein-soy-peptone-agar culture medium for the detection of microorganisms in hydrogen peroxide-containing air and on surfaces with hydrogen peroxide)

L48 ANSWER 10 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:293953 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of inducing apoptosis and modulating metalloproteinases
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003206966	A1	20031106
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-277320	A1	20021022 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SEAN P. DALEY, Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA, 02110-2804
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 70
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3281
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of inducing apoptosis and modulating metalloproteinases, particularly with metal-containing compounds, are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma

radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0119] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0156] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0280] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 11 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:288288 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solutions and aerosols of metal-containing compounds
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES

Yin, Hua Qing, Alberta, CANADA
Naylor, Antony G., Alberta, CANADA
Moxham, Peter H., Alberta, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003203046	A1	20031030
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-364983	A1	20030212 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-277673, filed on 22 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 77
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3395
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Solutions and aerosols of metal-containing compounds are disclosed. Methods of preparing and using the solutions and aerosols, particularly in the treatment of a subject having a condition, are also disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.
DETD [0127] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .
DETD [0162] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .
DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .
DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .
DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .
DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the

animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0286] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 12 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 12

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:276419 USPATFULL

TITLE: Methods of treating skin and integument conditions

INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Yin, Hua Qing, Alberta, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003194444	A1	20031016
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-277362	A1	20021022 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA,

02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3178
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating skin and integument conditions, particularly with metal-containing compounds, are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0120] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0155] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a 1/10 volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0276] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior

to application to the incision. In some. . .
DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .
DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 13 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 13
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:264887 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of treating conditions with a metal-containing material
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Naylor, Antony G., Alberta, CANADA
Moxham, Peter H., Alberta, CANADA
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003185901	A1	20031002
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-277358	A1	20021022 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285884P	20010423 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 71
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3356
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treating conditions with a metal-containing material are disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0122] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0157] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 109 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0280] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 14 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:257329 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solutions and aerosols of metal-containing compounds
INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA

Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Yin, Hua Qing, Alberta, CANADA
Naylor, Antony G., Alberta, CANADA
Moxham, Peter H., Alberta, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003180379	A1	20030925
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-277673	A1	20021022 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 77
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3353
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Solutions and aerosols of metal-containing compounds are disclosed. Methods of preparing and using the solutions and aerosols, particularly in the treatment of a subject having a condition, are also disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.
DETD [0126] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .
DETD [0160] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .
DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the

original solution. . .
DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .
DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .
DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.
DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.
DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.
DETD [0284] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .
DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .
DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 15 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 15
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:257328 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dry powders of metal-containing compounds
INVENTOR(S): Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003180378	A1	20030925
	US 6866871	B2	20050315
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-277298	A1	20021022 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-128208, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131568, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser.

No. US 2002-159587, filed on 30 May 2002, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 72
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3343
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Dry powders of metal-containing compounds are disclosed. Methods of preparing and using the dry powders, particularly in the treatment of a subject having a condition, are also disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0119] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0162] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic

soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0304] Dressings (i)--(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM. X100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate). . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 16 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 16

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:243905 USPATFULL

TITLE: Compositions of metal-containing compounds

INVENTOR(S): Burrell, Robert E., Alberta, CANADA
Gillis, Scott H., Concord, MA, UNITED STATES
Schechter, Paul, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Wright, John B., San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Lam, Kan, San Antonio, TX, UNITED STATES
Yin, Hua Qing, Alberta, CANADA
Naylor, Antony G., Alberta, CANADA
Moxham, Peter H., Alberta, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003170314	A1	20030911
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-277356	A1	20021022 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-628735, filed on 27 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-916757, filed on 27 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-840637, filed on 23 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131509, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-131511, filed on 23 Apr 2002, PENDING

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & RICHARDSON PC, 225 FRANKLIN ST, BOSTON, MA, 02110

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3249

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions of metal-containing compounds are disclosed. Methods of preparing and using the compositions, particularly in the treatment of a subject having a condition, are also disclosed. The metal-containing material can be, for example, an antimicrobial material, an antibacterial material, an anti-inflammatory material, an anti-fungal material, an anti-viral material, an anti-cancer material, a pro-apoptosis material, and/or an MMP modulating material. In certain embodiments, the metal-containing material is an atomically disordered, silver-containing material.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . sterilized prior to use (e.g., without applying sufficient thermal energy to anneal out the atomic disorder). The energy used for sterilization can be, for example, gamma radiation or electron beam radiation. In some embodiments, ethylene oxide sterilization techniques are used to sterilize the substrate/coating.

DETD [0119] The coated dressings were sterilized using gamma radiation and a sterilization dose of 25 kGy. The finished dressing was packaged individually in sealed polyester peelable pouches, and has shown a shelf. . .

DETD [0153] The inoculum was prepared by inoculating freshly autoclaved and cooled tubes of Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with P. acne and incubating them for 2 days at 37° C. in an anaerobic jar. At this. . .

DETD . . . anaerobic jar at 37° C. for two hours. The silver was neutralized by addition of 0.4% STS (0.85% NaCl, 0.4% Sodium thioglycolate, 1% Tween.TM. 20) and the solution was serially 10-fold diluted with phosphate-buffered saline. 20 μL aliquots of the original solution. . .

DETD . . . gel using Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The inoculum was prepared by placing 1 bacteriologic loopful of the organism in 5 mL of trypticase soy broth and incubating it for 3-4 h. The inoculum (0.1 mL) was then added to 0.1 mL of gel and. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.10 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS, and re-suspended in a {fraction (1/10)} volume of sterile PBS.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD . . . that a dose of up to 10.sup.9 CFU was not lethal for the animals. The bacteria were grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth, washed once in sterile PBS and resuspend in sterile PBS. The final concentration of the inoculum was 4+10.sup.9 CFU/ml.

DETD [0275] Dressings (i)-(iii) were gamma sterilized (25 kGy) prior to use. All dressings were moistened with sterile water prior to application to the incision. In some. . .

DETD . . . Ind.). Using this technique, cells which stain brown are those being eliminated by apoptosis. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide in methanol for 10 minutes at room temperature then cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton.TM.X-100 (in 0.1% sodium citrate) for. . .

DETD . . . was accomplished by rinsing or placing a piece of the clear section of agar in the Petri dish plates into Tryptic soy broth in a test tube and incubating for 4 h or 16 h. If the medium turned turbid in 4. . .

L48 ANSWER 17 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:270526 USPATFULL
TITLE: Linkage of agents to body tissue using microparticles and transglutaminase

INVENTOR(S): Green, Howard, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Compton, Bruce J., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Corey, George D., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Djian, Philippe, Paris, FRANCE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pericor Science, Inc., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6958148	B1	20051025
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-620783		20000721 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-359920, filed on 22 Jul 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-234358, filed on 20 Jan 1999, Pat. No. US 6267957

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-71908P	19980120 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Naff, David M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 39
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4173
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods, products and kits are provided for attaching agents to a body tissue surface via microparticles using endogenous or exogenous transglutaminase. The microparticles have surface available transglutaminase substrate reactive groups. In an embodiment, the groups are part of a polymer containing at least two contiguous linked lysines or at least three contiguous linked glutamines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . polyvinyl esters, polyvinyl halides, silicones, polyglycolic acid (PGA), polylactic acid (PLA), copolymers of lactic and glycolic acids (PLGA), polyanhydrides, polyorthoesters, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyglycolides, polysiloxanes, polyurethanes and co-polymers thereof, alkyl cellulose, hydroxyalkyl celluloses, cellulose ethers, cellulose esters, nitro celluloses, polymers of acrylic and. . . acrylate), poly(octadecyl acrylate), polyethylene, polypropylene, poly(ethylene glycol), poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene terephthalate), poly(vinyl alcohols), polyvinyl acetate, poly vinyl chloride, polystyrene and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

DETD . . . agents are cosmetic colorants which include: acid red 195; aluminum stearate; anthocyanins; beta vulgaris; beta vulgaris; bismuth oxychloride; bromocresol green; bromothymol blue; calcium stearate; capsanthin/capsorubin caramel; CI 10006; CI 10020; CI 10316; CI 10316; CI 11680; CI 11710; CI 11725; CI 11920;. . .

DETD . . . ethanolamine thioglycolate; glyceryl thioglycolate; isooctyl thioglycolate; lithium sulfide; magnesium sulfide; magnesium thioglycolate; mercaptopropionie acid; potassium sulfide; potassium thioglycolate; sodium sulfide; sodium thioglycolate; strontium sulfide; strontium thioglycolate; thioglycerin; thioglycollic acid and its salts; thiolactic acid; and zinc sulfide.

DETD . . . glycoprotein, and mucopolysaccharide; amodimethicone;

acrylates; dimethicone copolymer; di-isobutyl adipate; isododecane; polypropylene glycol, glycerol, disaccharides, urea, dithiothreitol, edta, methyl paraben, propylparaben; polyvinylpyrrolidone and copolymers or derivatives thereof; for example, copolymers with the ethyl or butyl ester of PVA/MA (partially neutralized), copolymers with. . .

DETD Other compounds which are useful as hair fixatives include shellac, polyvinylpyrrolidone-ethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid tarpolymer, vinyl acetate-crotonic acid copolymer, vinyl acetate-crotonic acid-vinyl neodeconate tarpolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone-ethylmethacrylate) methacrylic acid copolymer, vinyl methyl ether-maleic anhydride. . .

DETD . . . Peroxide; Cetalkonium Chloride; Cetylpyridinium Chloride; Chlorhexidine Hydrochloride; Clioquinol; Domiphen Bromide; Fenticlor; Fludazonium Chloride; Fuchsin, Basic; Furazolidone; Gentian Violet; Halquinols; Hexachlorophene; Hydrogen Peroxide; Ichthammol; Imidecyl Iodine; Iodine; Isopropyl Alcohol; Mafenide Acetate; Meralein Sodium; Mercufenol Chloride; Mercury, Ammoniated; Methylbenzethonium Chloride; Nitrofurazone; Nitromersol; Octenidine Hydrochloride;. . .

L48 ANSWER 18 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:179474 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Conjugates of agents and transglutaminase substrate linking molecules
INVENTOR(S):	Green, Howard, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES Compton, Bruce, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES Corey, George, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES Djian, Philippe, Paris, FRANCE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pericor Science, Inc., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6919076	B1	20050719
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-359920		19990722 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-234358, filed on 20 Jan 1999, Pat. No. US 6267957		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-71908P	19980120 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Naff, David M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	32
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	3590

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods, products, compositions and kits are provided for attaching agents to tissue with a linking molecule in the presence of transglutaminase. The linking molecule and/or agent is a substrate of transglutaminase. The agent can be a nonprotein or an enzyme such as cholinesterase or phosphodiesterase. The transglutaminase may be exogenously added or be endogenous in tissue. In specific embodiments, the agent is not a transglutaminase substrate and the linking molecule is a substrate for transglutaminase containing at least two contiguous

linked glutamines or at least three contiguous linked lysines, and may be a polymer. A conjugate of the agent and the linking molecule may be applied to tissue, and in the presence of transglutaminase covalently bonded to the tissue via the linking molecule. A complementary linking molecule rich in lysines may be first attached to the tissue in the presence of transglutaminase, and then covalently bonded to a glutamine-containing linking molecule of the conjugate in the presence of transglutaminase. In another embodiment a linking molecule containing multiple glutamines is covalently bonded to tissue in the presence of transglutaminase, and an agent containing multiple lysines is covalently bonded to the linking molecule in the presence of transglutaminase. Alternatively, the linking molecule contains multiple lysines and the agent contains multiple glutamines. Two tissues can be sealed together by holding the tissues in contact with each other in the presence of transglutalinase.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . agents are cosmetic colorants which include: acid red 195; aluminum stearate; anthocyanins; beta vulgaris; beta vulgaris; bismuth oxychloride; bromocresol green; bromothymol blue; calcium stearate; capsanthin/capsorubin caramel; CI 10006; CI 10020; CI 10316; CI 10316; CI 11680; CI 11710; CI 11725; CI 11920;. . .
DETD . . . ethanolamine thioglycolate; glyceryl thioglycolate; isooctyl thioglycolate; lithium sulfide; magnesium sulfide; magnesium thioglycolate; mercaptopropionic acid; potassium sulfide; potassium thioglycolate; sodium sulfide; sodium thioglycolate; strontium sulfide; strontium thioglycolate; thioglycerin; thioglycollic acid and its salts; thiolactic acid; and zinc sulfide.
DETD . . . glycoprotein, and mucopolysaccharide; amodimethicone; acrylates; dimethicone copolymer; di-isobutyl adipate; isododecane; polypropylene glycol, glycerol, disaccharides, urea, dithiothreitol, edta, methyl paraben, propylparaben; polyvinylpyrrolidone and copolymers or derivatives thereof; for example, copolymers with the ethyl or butyl ester of PVA/MA (partially neutralized), copolymers with. . .
DETD Other compounds which are useful as hair fixatives include shellac, polyvinylpyrrolidone-ethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid tarpolymer, vinyl acetate-crotonic acid copolymer, vinyl acetate-crotonic acid-vinyl neodeconate tarpolymer, poly(vinylpyrrolidone-ethylmethacrylate) methacrylic acid copolymer, vinyl methyl ether-maleic anhydride. . .
DETD . . . Carbainide Peroxide; Cetalkonium Chloride; Cetylpridinium Chloride:Chlorhexidine Hydrochloride; Clioquinol; Domiphen Bromide; Fenticlor; Fludazonium Chloride; Fuchsin, Basic; Furazolidone; Gentian Violet; Halquinols; Hexachlorophene: Hydrogen Peroxide ; Ichthammol; Imidecyl Iodine; Iodine; Isopropyl Alcohol; Mafenide Acetate; Meralein Sodium; Mercufenol Chloride; Mercury, Ammoniated; Methylbenzethonium Chloride; Nitroflirazone; Nitromersol; Octenidine Hydrochloride;. . .

L48 ANSWER 19 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74:51298 USPATFULL
TITLE: CROSS-LINKED COPOLYMER ACRYLONITRILE FIBERS OR FILMS
INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Akira, Otsu, Japan
Nakaoji, Kunio, Otsu, Japan
Oohara, Kunio, Otsu, Japan
Momiyama, Zenjiro, Otsu, Japan
Murakami, Heiichiro, Otsu, Japan
Tomita, Akira, Otsu, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha, United States (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3846386		19741105
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1972-274207		19720724 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1971-166313, filed on 26 Jul 1971, now patented, Pat. No. US 3759849 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1968-753515, filed on 19 Aug 1968, now patented, Pat. No. US 3626049

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1967-56502	19670902
	JP 1967-82509	19671222

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Levin, Stanford M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 1
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1131
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Cross-linked acrylic fibers or films which are of improved hot water-resistance and have a silky hand or feel, are obtained by (i) preparing an acidic solution of a copolymer obtained by copolymerizing in an acidic medium (a) a vinyl monomeric material consisting mainly of acrylonitrile and (b) a polymerizable unsaturated monomer having a halogenated s-triazinyl group or halogenated pyrimidinyl group in the presence of (c) a polymerizable unsaturated monomer having a group containing active hydrogen, a group capable of forming active hydrogen, a pyridyl group, a pyrazinyl group or quinolyl group, and/or (d) protein, and then (ii) extruding a very stable acidic solution of the resulting polymer into the form of fibers or films, and then heat-treating. The obtained fibers, for example, are useful in making woven or knitted fabrics of correspondingly superior properties.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . regard to the protein to be used in the present invention, particularly preferable are natural proteins such as cow milk casein, yeast protein, gelatin, corn protein and soybean protein. In addition, there can be used modified proteins such as cyanoethylated protein and carbamylethylated protein or synthetic proteins.

DETD . . . radical polymerization initiators soluble in the concentrated aqueous solution of zinc chloride, such as azobisisobutylonitrile, ammonium persulfate, potassium persulfate or hydrogen peroxide. The catalyst may also be a redox catalyst system in which is simultaneously used such reducing agents as sodium sulfite, acidic sodium sulfite, sodium thiosulfate or a ferrous salt. Further, the polymerization may also be conducted under the irradiation of radioactive rays such as, for. . .

DETD . . . AN, 6 parts of methyl methacrylate and 3.75 parts of 2-(p-vinyl anilino)-4,6-dichloropyrimidine (referred to as VAP). Then the solution was irradiated with gamma rays of 100 curies of Co.sup.60 at an intensity of 1.0 + 10.sup.5 r./hr. at 30°C. for 3 hours to. . .

L48 ANSWER 20 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	71:46550 USPATFULL
TITLE:	PROCESS FOR PRODUCING CROSS-LINKED ACRYLIC FIBERS OR FILMS
INVENTOR(S):	Yamamoto, Akira, Otsu, Japan Nakaoji, Kunio, Otsu, Japan Oohara, Kunio, Otsu, Japan Momiyama, Zenjiro, Otsu, Japan Murakami, Heiichiro, Otsu, Japan Tomita, Akira, Otsu, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3626049		19711207	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1968-753515		19680819	(4)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1967-56502	19670902
	JP 1967-82509	19670902

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Woo, Jay H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	864

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Cross-linked acrylic fibers or films which are of improved hot water-resistance and have a silky hand or feel, are obtained by (i) preparing an acidic solution of a copolymer obtained by copolymerizing in an acidic medium (a) a vinyl monomeric material consisting mainly of acrylonitrile and (b) a polymerizable unsaturated monomer having a halogenated s-triazinyl group or halogenated pyrimidinyl group in the presence of (c) a polymerizable unsaturated monomer having a group containing active hydrogen, a group capable of forming active hydrogen, a pyridyl group, a pyrazinyl group or quinolyl group, and/or (d) protein, and then (ii) extruding a very stable acidic solution of the resulting polymer into the form of fibers or films, and then heat-treating. The obtained fibers, for example, are useful in making woven or knitted fabrics of correspondingly superior properties.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . regard to the protein to be used in the present invention, particularly preferable are natural proteins such as cow milk casein, yeast protein, gelatin, corn protein and soybean protein. In addition, there can be used modified proteins such as cyanoethylated protein and carbamylethylated protein or synthetic proteins.

DETD . . . radical polymerization initiators soluble in the concentrated aqueous solution of zinc chloride, such as azobisisobutylonitrile, ammonium persulfate, potassium persulfate or hydrogen peroxide. The catalyst may also be a redox catalyst system in which is simultaneously used such reducing agents as sodium sulfite, acidic sodium sulfite, sodium thiosulfate or a ferrous salt. Further, the polymerization may also be conducted under the irradiation of radioactive rays such as, for. . .

DETD . . . AN, 6 parts of methyl methacrylate and 3.75 parts of 2-(p-vinyl anilino)-4,6-dichloropyrimidine (referred to as VAP). Then the solution was irradiated with gamma rays of 100 curies of Co.sup.60 at an intensity of 1.0+ 10.sup.5 r./hr. at 30° C. for 3 hours to. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . monomers (a) and (b) takes place in the presence of a protein selected from the group consisting of cow milk casein, yeast protein, gelatin, corn protein, soybean protein, cyanoethylated protein or carbamylethylated protein.